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IN THE GRASP OF THE LAW

[CHICAGO, AND OTHER SOCIALISTS ARRESTED THIS DATE.]

Owing to the effort of the Anarchists' organ—the Arbeiter Zeitung—to suppress facts from officers, and the Arbeiter Zeitung to misrepresent the facts, the Arbeiter Zeitung to misrepresent the purpose of Inspector Bonfield—Grewsome and Grim Sidelights—Fifty Men Fighting about the Anarchistic Conspirators.

The Mayor, Chief Bonfield, State-Attorney Grinnell, Inspector Bonfield, and the leading police officers held a short consultation at the Harrison corner—the West Side office—at 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and determined upon a line of operations and detailed men and officers for the work. Then Bonfield, Ward, and Duffy were sent to the office of the proprietors, on the upper floor of No. 107 Fifth avenue. Entering there, Bonfield ordered all persons present to remain in the centre of the room and asked

"Are you August Spies?"

The question seemed queer with a sickly grin and a smile.

"No, no, but I can get him here soon," and the two search of the officers as to personality, a brother of the editor, and Michael Schwab, the editor also, were called the same time.

The men were successively frightened, and all took to me, pointing on their names and engaging to leave the office in short regularly.

A bill in officer Duffy's hand charged with [illegible] and [illegible] to be arrested when the order [illegible] arrived.

"I guess we'll have to take you all down to the office," said Bonfield.

"Oh, no, I hope not," said Spies, with a sickly grin.

"Yes, we must," said Bonfield, "and you'll have to go with us."

"Can't I go home and get my dinner?" asked Spies.

"No, you can't get anything to eat here," said Bonfield.

"Can't I send out for something?" asked Spies.

"No, you can't get anything to eat here," said Bonfield.

"Can't I send out for something to eat

A DEADLY SOCIALIST.

HE SHOOTS AND KILLS TWICE AT FOUR DIFFERENT MARKS.

The Latter Puts a Bullet Through the Assailant's Head and Both Are Taken to the County Hospital—Particulars Worth to the Anarchists Part of the City—Escaping the Police Dragnet in the Central Division and at Schwaab's Saloon and Farm.

Two rough-looking Germans stepped near the scene out of Desplaines street, Chicago, where it crosses the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Albert John Barnett of the Lake Street Station ordered them to move on, explaining that no one was permitted to loiter there. Both of them started off, going south. Officer Barnett followed. Members of the Desplaines Street Station followed every other move. When the men reached the southwest corner of Desplaines and Fulton streets one of them drew a pistol and fired a shot into the air. Both then stepped into Bruno Schramm's saloon on the corner and ran toward the rear entrance of that. Before it could be opened Officer Barnett came in and, looking up to the man who had fired the shot, said, "Throw the weapon down!" or some other time taking him by the right of the coat and pulling him towards the door. They had nearly reached the door and were the two stood at the officer's left breast and sent a bullet into his lungs. Barnett clasped his hand and succeeded in dragging his prisoner to the sidewalk, where a desperate struggle was commenced with both men on their knees. The officer was using the butt of the pistol on the man's head, but having no strength owing to a gunshot wound in the breast and back, dealing a bullet into the chest which was rushed above the right ear. He also shot the latter in the groin. Officers Barnett and Hart arrived at the moment, and a few seconds later several others, one of whom had arrived about into the air for the purpose of calling still others, as an excited crowd had commenced assembling. In the meantime both men had come to the conclusion that they had enough, and were quietly awaiting the arrival of the patrol wagon.

Barnett was taken to the Cook County Hospital.

The man is John Lubkowski and is a cast to engine in South Englewood. He was a Socialist and evidently not loving for a desperate deed. His companion says he became excited at the sentiments Lubkowski was uttering. The pistol used by Lubkowski was a five-chambered double-action "Bulldog" of 32-calibre. Two of the chambers were empty, which inquiry of the force that Officer Barnett had took the man's pistol from him and then shot him.

Barnett's struggle with the fiercest after the bullet had lodged itself in his lungs is reported as a display of grit and other nerve, and gave to nearly the good reputation Boston enjoys.

On arrival at the hospital an examination showed the fact that the bullet had to Lubkowski entered Officer Barnett's left breast in the ninth rib, passed through the lung, and lodged in the right side. Lubkowski is a man about five feet seven inches in height, and weighs about 150 pounds. He is a native of Germany, and has been in this country about three years. He is married and has a family residing on West Fulton, the rear of which he occupies as a saloon.

The entire force of the Desplaines Street Station, with the exception of Officer Barnett, who was shot, were on the scene in a few minutes after the shooting, and made a thorough search of the neighborhood, but failed to find the fourth man. Inside the corner saloon, however, Detectives Bonfield and Halpin found Bruno Schramm, Frank Kaiser, and Bernhard Fuhrer, present and cooperating.

At the request of the prosecution Barnett was granted a continuance in the Criminal Court until next Saturday morning.

The majority of the persons arrested in the shooting of the police during the riots on Monday and Tuesday were released on bail, but a few were kept in the County Hospital.

The following Captains have distributed the saloon keepers:

To the Saloons of the Police:

All of the proprietors of the saloons during the riots, except in the case of Schwaab, have been released on bail, and the two remaining will be released this morning.

The Saloon and Dive Keepers Arrested.

The Chief of a Man Named Ed.

Among the number of the men arrested for the Haymarket riot of Monday, who took the trouble to take part in the affair.

Peter Schwaab, aged 31, keeper of what is known as the Fulton Street Saloon, at the corner of Fulton and Desplaines streets, was arrested by Officer Barnett, who took the prisoner to the Desplaines Street Station, where he was charged with the murder of Officer Degan. The charge was subsequently changed to that of rioting, and Schwaab was released on bail. He was arrested at his residence, No. 1 Fulton street, and was taken to the Desplaines Street Station, where he was charged with the murder of Officer Degan. The charge was subsequently changed to that of rioting, and Schwaab was released on bail. He was arrested at his residence, No. 1 Fulton street, and was taken to the Desplaines Street Station, where he was charged with the murder of Officer Degan. The charge was subsequently changed to that of rioting, and Schwaab was released on bail.

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THE PUBLIC AROUSED.

CHICAGO PEOPLE ANGERED AND HORRIFIED AT YESTERDAY'S TRAGEDY.

The Mayor Listens to Suggestions from Everybody on Putting Down the Anarchists—A Proclamation Issued—The Military—The Police Force Should Be Increased—Condemning Arms—Closing Up the Saloons.

Mayor Harrison spent the greater part of the day in his office conferring with others. The fact was so talked with were Gen. Davis, the commander of the United States troops in this division; Gen. Fitzsimons, commander of the First Brigade, I. N. G., and Col. Ilges of the First Infantry. Very those present knew what was said, but the subject discussed was to be inferred from the line of the callers. It is understood that the Mayor told them that no outlaws were needed just now. They had various board of the conference. Gen. Fitzsimons stated to a reporter that he had made preparations to call out the militia if they were required.

A number of well-known citizens dropped in here during the day. Judge Grover, John V. Lyon, and E. G. Keyes. They tendered their services to the city in any way they might be needed—morally, pecuniarily, or financially. Judge Grover, in behalf of many citizens who had confidence in the Mayor, called his attention to the fact that the men who carried the red flag in the procession on Monday were guilty of the crime of murder as the one who actually threw the bomb. He quoted the following from the State statute:

An accessory is he who stands by, and aids, abets, or assists, or who, not being present aiding and abetting, hath counseled, encouraged, hired, or commanded another to commit a crime, whether the principal actually commits the crime or not.

Every such accessory, when a crime is committed within or without this State, by the act, procurement, counsel, aid, or abetment of such accessory, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after his conviction, and whether the principal be convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished as such accessory.

Another statute, defining the crime of riot, declares that "Whoever shall be guilty of any riotous conduct, or of unlawfully and forcibly assembling together with others, and refusing to disperse when commanded by the Governor or any sheriff, coroner, or justice of the peace, shall be punished by confinement in the penitentiary not more than one year nor less than six months, or by a fine not exceeding $1,000, or both."

Another paragraph of the statute, including the Chicago and Cook County ordinances, declares that "Whoever shall be guilty of carrying any dangerous weapon, or shall be found in company with others so armed, with intent to do any unlawful act, or to commit any breach of the peace, or shall be found in any house or place for the purpose of preparing, devising, or committing any such unlawful act, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both."

Gen. Fitzsimons stated that the Governor had no power to call out the militia except in case of riot, insurrection, or invasion. He had no idea that there was any danger of any of these occurring here. He thought that the police force was sufficient to cope with the present emergency. He was not in favor of the organization of any more companies of militia, as they were not needed. He was in favor of the police force being increased to 1,000 men. He was in favor of the police force being increased to 1,000 men. He was in favor of the police force being increased to 1,000 men.

Getting Up a Proclamation.

A committee of the Citizens' Association, consisting of Messrs. Marshall Field, Potter Palmer, A. C. Bartlett, Wirt Dexter, Cyrus H. McCormick, Jr., Joseph Sears, Levi Z. Leiter, Henry Greenebaum, and Gen. Fitzsimons, called on Mayor Harrison at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and submitted a proclamation which they had prepared, calling upon all citizens to assemble at their armories at 7 o'clock last evening, armed and equipped for service. The proclamation was read to the Mayor, and he suggested that the word "request" be substituted for "command" in the first paragraph. This was done, and the proclamation was then signed by the committee and the Mayor. It was then given to the press for publication, and was published in the evening papers. The proclamation is as follows:

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A YOUNG GIRL BUTCHERED.

The Horrible Death of a Cleveland Miss—She Kills Herself Rather than Endure Such Misery—Under the Cars.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—[Special Dispatch.] Shortly after 6 o'clock this morning a terrible accident took place, to which the only witness was the unfortunate victim. Mrs. Kuhn had just left the house to go to the dressmaker's, and the girl was left alone. She was about 17 years of age, and was employed in the factory of the Cleveland Rolling Mill Company. She was a very pretty girl, and was much admired by her companions. She was a very pretty girl, and was much admired by her companions. She was a very pretty girl, and was much admired by her companions.

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PULLMAN AND DEBRING.

THE GREAT WORKS MEET AGAIN IN AMICABLE THOUGHTFUL MOMENTS.

The 5th Workmen Say Nobody and Something—Minor Strikes and Disturbances Along the Southern Suburban Line—Chicago Teamsters Closely Shaved Over Alleged Schemes of Incendiarism—The Lumber Shovelers Still Firm—Manufacturers Level Labor Force.

The plan of action adopted by the Pullman workmen at the mass-meeting Tuesday night was carried out to the letter yesterday. A committee acted as Manager Debring and notified him of the determination of the workingmen not and stay out until their demand for eight hours' work and ten per hour's wages was granted. While a few men reported for duty yesterday morning in answer to the manager's words, the bulletin that no more than was no possibility of manning the works, would soon therefore shut down. During the morning a procession 1,000 or 1,200 strong, and headed by a fife and drum corps, paraded the town. There was no disorder, and the lonely work of the Assembly Tuesday night was emphatically unchanged in the morn.

Notwithstanding an agreement between the company and the men of the Union Foundry & Pullman Car-Wheel Works that operations should be continued as usual until Sat. 1st, the example of Pullman proved too strong to be resisted, and yesterday morning the men failed to go to work. That was orderly yesterday, and no trouble is expected. The men employed number about 600.

Things are in a very unsettled condition among the manufacturers of Grand Crossing. The majority, as Wilkinson's Sunday was struck. Meetings were held on Tuesday, the arrangement being that eight hours should obtain for the present, the question of wages to be settled when the present agitation should have settled down, and it would be learned what other manufacturers intended to do. The men, however, were not again discussed yesterday.

A similar arrangement has also been made by Mason & Hamlin's piano manufactory and foundry, with their men, and work is running. Their plan went into operation yesterday.

The employés of the Chicago Rubber Company have not yet demanding, with no prospect of concession.

Brick contractors have caused at South Chicago another meeting by a threatened grievance. One of the men in John Carney, a foreman, under an understanding, was asked by his boss Justice Gallagher on the charge of assault with intent to kill. The Justice's office has accumulation for an unfilled docket of petty cases and quarrelsome nations. Carney's counsel entered a continuance, and quite a crowd followed Carney on his left the office. When the constables on Commercial avenue were met struck affrighted, they supposed had been sent to arrest them. The constables, however, had no such intention, and left the crowd to its own devices. Carney's case was finally settled by the payment of a fine of $5 and costs.

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The Police Force Too Small.

The patriotic resolution to be drawn from the demonstration of the Bohemian manner of June the eighth is that the regular city police force is not numerically fitted to cope with the city. Chicago has not, frequently enough, been afflicted by these convulsions of the lawless element to authorize proof of that. It is enough to remember that the Bohemians are considered to be exactly matching the Irish for love of fighting, and that the Irish element in Chicago is not small, to see that the police force is entirely inadequate to protect the property of all, but such a storm could very be brought in the face of such preparation of the authority. Chicago, in its investigations, should not be satisfied by knowing bounds. Whom she is employed to keep in order. The two have grown together, and have brought with their growth all the evils of size. When the police force was organized for the city, the crowd element was very large in proportion to the whole population. Now, after the consolidation, it is small. Chicago is not large enough to support a police force sufficiently large to meet the emergencies of a riot. The police force is entirely inadequate to the ordinary needs of the city. The police force is entirely inadequate to the ordinary needs of the city.

Hurry Up Business and Mails.

The prize paper for business mail lists at Nos. 9 to 15 West Lake street every morning is the one that carried communications to the several establishments that do business with Canada and question under the law and institutions that bear the name of a great throng of men who for the first time have had power to protect the institutions of the Dominion. They were inserted at the top of the envelope, another letter that the parties, who had the office of the river and north of Canada, and the names of the men business men, and the men who had been in power and had power to protect them and law.

Time was saved by neat and uniform

Have They the Best Pioneer?

Under the new deadline said to the United Press to the Governor's love and the Governor's private secret service, whose names would not be given. It is believed that secret have on the men who have been employed by the Governor's friends. The Governor's friends have been employed by the state, the state's attorney, and the city of Chicago, and during the term of service, and during the term of service, and during the term of service

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

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PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

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PORTAGE.

[illegible]

THURSDAY, MAY 6, 1886.

The Senate Post-Office Committee has recommended the confirmation of Mrs. Thompson as Postmistress at Louisville, Ky.

Businessmen and citizens have subscribed liberally for the benefit of the policemen injured by the dynamite bomb Tuesday night.

The artisans employed in the extensive manufacturing works at Pullman went on a strike yesterday. Numerous demonstrations were made.

The striking freight-handlers, at Baltimore yesterday, expressed their abhorrence of the murderous methods adopted by the Socialists.

Twenty-two policemen at the County Hospital yesterday afternoon suffering from wounds received during the Haymarket riot of Tuesday night.

At Waukegan, Ill., the jury in the case of Courtet Mooney, on trial for murder, brought in a verdict of guilty, and fixed the accused's punishment at imprisonment for life.

The Hon. C. S. Fairchild died at his home in Charleston, Ill., yesterday morning of paralysis of the brain. He was born in 1800 and had been prominent in State and National politics for many years.

A desperate collision between the militia and the mob occurred yesterday morning at Bay View, a suburb of Milwaukee. Several persons were killed or wounded by the soldiers and the arrest was compelled to disperse.

The Mayor is resolved to stop the toiling at any cost, and last evening closed the Custer Rink, at which Mr. Moody has been holding revival services. The wickedness of religion will scarcely do not appear on the surface, but the Mayor probably acted as he thought for the best.

The Post-Office Committee of the Senate has unanimously voted to report in favor of the confirmation of the Postmaster at Newport, Ky. Whether the fight will be carried to the full Senate is as yet undetermined. Congressman Pirtle has sought to represent the wishes of the Democratic people in the matter.

About 2 o'clock last evening Officer Michael Mallon entered a saloon near the Desplaines street viaduct and attempted to arrest John LaRichard, who had just fired a pistol in the air. The prisoner on reaching the door shot Mallon through the lungs, and the officer retaliated by sending a ball into the fellow's head and another into his groin. Both were taken to the hospital.

The Senate, in executive session yesterday, cleared the calendar of nominations. The only unfavorable note public is that of J. M. Zeilek, to be Governor of Arizona. The nomination of L. S. Dennis, to be Surveyor-General of Utah, adversely reported from the Public Lands Committee, was reconsidered. The rejection of Charles B. Poland, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Montana, was officially announced.

A dispatch from Newark states that the Democrats have got possession of Blackboy and have destroyed by fire 4,000 ballots. Among the buildings burned were the Chinese and Japanese houses. The hostility of the natives who remain loyal to the deposed King Tamkee to the Chinese is because because of China's subservience of Great Britain's seizure of Burmah. The officers commanding the British forces have telegraphed to Lord Dufferin, the Viceroy, that they are powerless to prevent the retaliatory rioting of the natives, and have requested relief for reinforcements.

The money, exchange, and investment markets were centered very dull by the latter tendency. The New York stock market was strong and there was quite an advance in prices.—The Chicago produce markets were almost at a standstill, but were generally steady, and some of them quite firm, the effects of the strike being most clearly discernible. There was little demand, but also not much stuff offered for sale. In comparison with Tuesday puts and last closed unchanged, wheat 1 cent higher, corn ½ cent lower, oats and rye steady, oats ¼ cent lower, barley vigh, and flaxseed ¼ cent higher.

The funeral over the body of Police-Officer M. J. Degan, who was killed during the riot of Tuesday night, took place at the Central yesterday afternoon. Numerous addresses were mentioned, and the Coroner's jury, after hearing the testimony, returned the following verdict: "We, the jury, find that M. J. Degan came to his death from shock and hemorrhage caused by a wound produced by a piece of hard thrown by an unknown person, aided and abetted and encouraged by August Spies, Christ Spies, Rudolph Schnaubelt, A. S. Parsons, Samuel Fielden, and other unknown persons, and we, the jury, recommend that said unknown persons who have not been arrested be apprehended and held to the grand jury without bail; and further recommend that the said August Spies, Samuel Fielden, Rudolph Schnaubelt, and Christ Spies, as accessories before the fact, be held to await the further action of the grand jury without bail; and further, that the said A. S. Parsons and the aforementioned unknown persons be apprehended and committed as accessories without bail to the grand jury; and we, the jury, recommend that the continued subscription to the future strictly enforce the statute prohibiting the holding of unlawful meetings."

JOBS WITH THE RED FLAG.

The avowed object of Communism, as declared at the Randolph street meeting, is not only the destruction of law but the destruction of capital. Do the workingmen fully appreciate what that means? Capital is but another word for the ability to provide work and wages for workingmen. The destruction of capital means the destruction of that ability; nothing less. It means to wages and nothing for a workingman to do. Instead of helping him to better his condition and get more compensation it is seeking to put him in a situation where he can get no wages at all. It goes further than this, and aims at taking away from honest toilers what over money they may have laid up. It is as dangerous as money to them as to their employers. The American workingman cannot afford, therefore, to identify themselves with these Anarchical desperadoes. They have no use for the red flag. The American flag is good enough for them. These Nihilists are nothing corpuses of Gods.

It is time for every workingman, therefore, to arrest his association with the Communists. Yesterday 1,500 Trades-Unionists seized their tools and took their oath they would have nothing to do with the red flag, and would assist the authorities in preserving law and order and protecting property from destruction. That was manly. Every other workingman's union should follow their example. If they want to keep public sympathy on their side and to advance their best interests, they will at once cut loose from these alien-scented "labor reformers," who are the most dangerous stumbling-blocks in their way towards improving their condition. They have nothing to gain by running after the red flag; on the other hand, they have everything to lose. Now is their opportunity to place themselves on the side of law and order and lend the authorities their moral if not their physical assistance in squelching these lazy, lowering Communistic fiends, with whom they have nothing in common. The alleged grievances of Socialists set against society, law, order, religion, and government. Workingmen have no grievances of the kind. They have no grievances of any kind with which Communists sympathize.

THE CONSPIRACY DISCOVERED.

At the meeting of Communists Tuesday evening, called by their Executive Committee, addresses were made by Spies, Parsons, and Fielden of an incendiary character urging the crowd to arm themselves and resist the law. Prior to the meeting an article of an atrocious character had appeared in Spies' paper, the Arbeiter-Zeitung, and a circular, printed in its office, had been distributed, calling upon the Socialists to arm themselves, kill the police and employers, and burn the latter's property. Fielden, a Communistic leader, was the last speaker, and we reprint the substantial part of his harangue, made just before the murderous ruffianism broke the bonds and opened fire with their revolvers. He said:

"The law is only framed for those that are poor workmen. Workingmen in their blind rage murdered Schnaubelt's fathers, and every man there to-day knew he was murdered because of the love of Chicago's law for the protection of property. Those men were going to an orderly meeting to discuss matters connected with the way a large number of workmen were treated by a large number of capitalists. Whenever the police came into this hall, a million men were on all the property in this country. The law is all on one to the other 10,000,000. Five hundred men may come in and the one arrest in the hands of the police. Then the police may come in and arrest 10 men, and they will be discharged. [A voice: 'Dynamite!'] At last accept your conditions and go out and fight. Some years ago we, therefore the law, did it. Once it is everything you own, to accept Gatling guns and go to work. [Applause.] Now, you are working people, and what I tell you to-night is for you to consider. If you were in working clothes, as I am, you would not be standing here to-night to make an effort to get yourself free, consequently, if the police the hour was [illegible]."

It would be a waste of time to expose the inflammable falsehoods contained in this speech. It is sufficient for the present purpose that the speaker admitted that the object of Communism was to destroy property, overthrow the law, and inaugurate an era of destruction and anarchy, and that he urged his followers then and there to commence their work. The response came at once. A detachment of police appeared upon the scene. The speaker was ordered to stop his incendiary and treasonable language and the crowd was commanded to disperse by the authority of law. A dynamite bomb was thrown in some quiescent, apparently from a point not far from where Fielden was speaking. Its report had not died away before the mob commenced firing at the police, showing premeditated design in their hellish work. Forty or more policemen were killed and wounded, but at last the event was dispersed.

Such is the brief story of Tuesday night's murderous Communistic conspiracy. The responsibility clearly rests upon those leaders, and they must be made to answer for it. Honorable & magnificent have given gentlemen to think about. There should be no blind, unreasoning revenge taken, strong as the provocation is; but the orderly and law-abiding people must solemnly consider whether they can longer permit the Communistic organization the issues it has liberty to enjoy. These aliens, driven out of Germany and Bohemia by honorable workingmen and Emperor of America, have swarmed over into this country of extreme toleration and have used the greatest almost to hospitality. After worming their fetus upon us to breed and permitting them to become citizens, with the right to vote and hold office and take part in the government of city, county, State, and Nation, it has given them over or four times the wages they could possibly get in their own country, given them free schools, free men to man of destitution, and an opportunity to better their condition (aided only by their own ability. The organized tyrants have repaid his hospitality by organizing themselves into associations whose object is the destruction of the property, law, and government of the land that nurtures and feeds them. They have held their Sunday meetings in our parks under police protection and march behind their red flags for the diabolical object. In their speeches, their newspapers, their pamphlets, their proclamations, and their handbills they have boldly and indignantly proclaimed their Nihilistic purposes; and for years the patriotic citizens of this community have not been permitted by the Mayor to interfere with his conspiracy against their rights. These servants have been warned and cautioned in the condition of affairs will at last they have been emboldened to strike at society, law, order, and government. They have acted upon the opportunity offered them by a dispute over hours and wages, with which they have nothing to do, and are nothing to have it in the direction of blood and anarchy.

The slaughter of Tuesday evening is the logical outcome of the excessive, Communistic toleration which has been accorded them. It is a serious problem, therefore, which confronts the people of Chicago who believe in law, order, and good government. They must summon Communism or it will ruin them. They must organize to meet it with all the power of the law and put it down, or they must expect an era of anarchy and the loss of their property, if not their lives. Those alien Communists must be made to know that American laws shall be obeyed, or anarchy and arson will prevail. That is the situation which stares the citizens of Chicago in the face today.

REINFORCE THE POLICE FORCE.

There should be a larger police force in Chicago; 327 men (exclusive of officers and specials in labor duty) are not enough to patrol the vast area of the city, to perform night and day patrol service, man the patrol-wagons, attend the Police Courts, the street meetings, the numerous bridges, the tunnels, and the many railroad stations, to act as detectives, and have any reserve men at the police stations for emergencies. If the whole available force about 150 men, or one-eighth, are assigned to duty with the patrol-wagons and 150 for bridge and tunnel, street-meetings, depot, and other similar day duty, leaving only 800 men for patrolmen. The force actually engaged in patrol duty or held in reserve at the close hour of duty should be at least 1,000 men to cover as large a territory and afford proper protection to life and property. The City of New York contains only twice the population of Chicago, but it has 2,500 policemen, or nearly two per 1,000 inhabitants. Brooklyn, with the same population as ours, has 1,000 policemen, or nearly two per 1,000 inhabitants, and is one of emergency can call on the New York police force for assistance, as the latter can call on the former. Boston, with only 400,000 inhabitants, has 800 policemen, or two men to the 1,000 population. Philadelphia, with its boasted-of law-and-order American population, has one policeman to each 1,000 inhabitants; whereas Chicago, with its full of Anarchists and Communistic enemies of law and order, has but 327 policemen for 750,000 inhabitants. The force is manifestly not sufficient for public safety, and if the law-abiderers is not increased, residents men should be added to the force without delay. The money squandered during the last year on alleged sewerage work by South Chicago men and intended to be squandered this year will pay the salaries of 100 of the needed increase; and the money wasted on gas the last year—paying for it more than it was worth and paying for gas consumed in daylight and on full-moon nights—is enough to defray the expense of another hundred mounted men. Thus the expense for supporting 200 men can be met out of two savings of past corrupt and profligate rulings of city servants.

The city ordinances provide that the Mayor may "in time of peril, danger, riot, or insurrection, or apprehension thereof, appoint for a specified time as many special patrolmen from among the citizens of Chicago as he may deem necessary, and during the term of service such special patrolmen shall possess all the powers and perform all the duties of patrolmen of the standing police force of the city." While the authority appears ample for emergencies and for short periods—and a few weeks—the safety and welfare of the city require a permanent addition to the regular force of peace guardians. An ample force of good men must be put down on a public necessity. Does anent the Commissioner and the criminal classes will dispute the necessity.

THE ANARCHIST CAN BE LEGALLY PUNISHED.

Illinois has no statute precisely like that under which Most was recently indicted in New York for inciting riot by incendiary and inflammatory harangues, but the provisions of our criminal code in reference to accessories is very broad and will surely cover the case of all such offenders when crime follows their seditious utterances. The section in question reads:

"All accessories to the fact (death to and who, shall, in anywise, by word, sign, command, advise, counsel, or encourage any person to commit the murder, shall, as principal, be considered as guilty and punished accordingly."

Can it be said that the Anarchist leaders did not "advise or encourage" the bomb-throwing and murder of policemen on Desplaines street? Have they not for years past been advising and encouraging just such crimes? It will be observed that the law applies not only to those on the ground aiding and abetting the act at the time of its commission, but to all not present who had previously "advised, encouraged, aided, or abetted the perpetration of the crime." In all such cases there is no distinction between the principal and the accessory, but the same punishment is provided for both in the following section:

"Every such accessory, when a crime is committed within or without this State, by his aid or procurement in this State, may be indicted and convicted at the same time as the principal, or before or after the conviction, and whether the principal is convicted or amenable to justice or not, and punished accordingly."

If it can be shown by clear, direct evidence that the Anarchist leaders "advised and encouraged" the crime perpetrated on Desplaines street they stand in the same position as the bomb-thrower, and under the laws of this State are subject to the punishment of death or the galleys. It remains only to be seen whether they can be shown guilty not simply of encouraging and stirring murder in general but of this particular act.

But if evidence cannot be obtained proving direct responsibility for a particular murder, there is surely enough to hold the Anarchist leaders under the Conspiracy law for encouraging "to do an illegal act injurious to police and administration of justice," the penalty for which offense may be fine or imprisonment in the penitentiary for three years. That they are guilty of this offense is proved by their public threats and overt acts. Whether they can be punished as accessories to a murder will depend on the proofs found among their papers and documents, which have been already seized by the police, or by facts which may be unearthed in any other manner. But supposing that all such evidence should fail—and we see no doubt that the Communistic agitators are guilty of conspiracy at least, and may be imprisoned in the penitentiary for the term prescribed for crimes of that class. The law is sufficient for their punishment according to the degree of guilt established by the proofs, and the time has certainly come for it to be rigidly enforced.

A STRIKEBREAKER'S CONSCIENCE-STRICKEN.

Facts show that the attack on the police on Desplaines street was not an unorganized riot or chance-medley affray, but the result of a deliberate, concerted conspiracy. Inspector Bonfield, in describing what took place immediately after the throwing of the bomb, says: "It exploded the minute it struck, and then immediately, as if the explosion were a preconcerted signal, the crowd began to fire." The terrible havoc the effect of from had fired a shot or had made or a single victim. Lieut. Steele said:

"I had charge of the Haymarket company. We marched down to Randolph street, and when the word was given to halt [that] Ward ordered the men of Company C and myself to remain in the center of the roadway of the lines of Desplaines street and go to their homes. As the police, hearing on a bell, were fragments which had a crowd disorderly, being unable to ascertain. This was at once followed by the crowd opening fire upon the police before there was time for thoughts or orders. The bullets came from the north side of the street, and from the crowd in front. The Socialists were well prepared with weapons, and the bomb-throwers [illegible] a large one. I saw one bomb was of the explosive type, also by many others. Their bombs were all exploded from the crowd, who had preconcerted a plan to fire among our men."

Most of the injured policemen were wounded by the bomb, but many by the subsequent volley of pistol shots. The bomb was a cylinder, and the officers were cut down by the concerted volley that came at once from the Communists. The mob poured in for him the officers as they fell and after they had fallen, and did it so quickly that most of the deadly work was accomplished before the policemen could make any resistance. The assault was not that of an undisciplined mob, but of murderous conspirators headed together for a specific purpose and acting according to a preconcerted plan.

The Desplaines street riot caused possibly to organize as an affray by a single bomb-thrower or a few individuals. All the facts prove that it was carried out according to a previous understanding and the citizens concerned in it acted in concert. It is not enough, therefore, to arrest a few dozen men who can be identified as having fired shots, but an effort should be spared until every one engaged in the conspiracy has been arrested. The law of this State makes the instigators and advisers equally guilty with the principals, whether they were on the ground or wholly participated in the murders or not.

God work has been done already in arresting the assassins, but it should not stop until they are all in custody.

CHICAGO'S METHODS ARE GETTING AHEAD.

The preservation of law and order in New York. The action and hesitation which broke out there a month ago were regarded as the forerunners of a much worse state of things which would be brought about after the inauguration of the eight-hour movement, but the timely action of the courts and the grand jury thwarted the trouble before it had time to spread. The prompt enforcement of violent officers and legislators produced excellent effects. The conspiracy to block public travel on the surface roads fell through, and boycotting was generally suppressed. Even the Third avenue line, which was the only road in direct collision with the strikers, has made a partial resumption of business, and it is apparently only a question of a few days when it will be in full operation. It is evident that the surrender of the Central Labor Union against the supervisors will soon come. Quite a number of strikes are still in progress, but they are being conducted both the law and without a resort to violence. The authority of the law has been maintained by the use of reproach, indictments, and writs of injunction, and there has been no bloodshed, no resort to military power. Undoubtedly the fortunate state of affairs is due to the prompt use of civil process at the beginning of the trouble.

The proceedings at the Union Square labor demonstration illustrate the success of the New York plan of bringing the power of the courts to bear on lawless strikers. Many of the workmen were still in an angry mood, but they contented themselves with cursing the courts, the grand jury, and the District-Attorney. At the last meeting of the Central Labor Union proceedings of the most diabolical character were had. The workmen bitterly denounced the authorities and pledged themselves to employ counsel to defend the individual strikers and boycotters and contest the constitutionality of the laws against conspiracy. This means that the strikers intend to carry the law to the future and let the lawyers do the fighting. When strikers urge everyone to keep their imbued associates and leaders out of prison it is evident that the civil authorities still hold full sway and are able to cope with the emergency.

The Anderson Land-Forfeiture bill having passed the House by an overwhelming majority will now go to the Senate and be assigned to the care of the Public Lands Committee, composed of Pirtle of Kansas, Blair of New Hampshire, Van Wyck of Nebraska, Dolph of Oregon, Paddock of Nebraska, Morgan of Alabama, Cockrell of Missouri, Walthall of Mississippi, and Berry of Arkansas. Two or three of these Senators are owned by the land-grant railroads and may be relied upon to insist on sticky amendments which, if made, will have the effect of keeping the bill locked up in committee and preventing its enactment this session. This is the manner in which these land-forfeiture bills have been delayed and obstructed year after year by time-honor Senators. Few Senators have the courage to oppose them this openly and avowedly, but scarcely ever more so effort to struggle and kill them by the amendment process. This sort of underhanded opposition has been waged on these bills session after session, but the West is becoming aroused on the land-forfeiture question and the Public Lands Committee of the Senate may now consider itself the object of close watchfulness while the Anderson bill is pending. This bill requires no amendments and there is no excuse for delay or prolonged investigation. The gentlemen created here have thoroughly investigated and every Senator who has attended to his business knows just what the bill means and ought to be ready to vote on it without delay. Amendments and other obstructive policies ought to be declared out of order. The West demands that the question be forced to a vote and the yeas and nays put squarely on record.

Capt. Bonfield is reported in one of the afternoon papers as having said that the press of Chicago had been derelict in its duty, inasmuch as it had failed to give proper moral support to the police during the late riots. If Capt. Bonfield has given utterance to any such sentiments he is singularly forgetful of the strong indorsement his official conduct has always received from The Chicago Tribune. When Capt. Bonfield brought to The Tribune a statement of his side of the case, covering a column or more, he was invited that it would cheerfully be given space and that The Tribune would aid in editorial approval of its official course. This was done, and at no proper time has The Tribune failed to speak in approbation during the July riots. Both at the time and since it has never missed an opportunity when one has been given it to show its appreciation of the services of the police at that time, and we may add now that the feeling has suffered no abatement in consequence of the action of the force during the last week. Certainly the officers have behaved well, and they may even be permitted to indulge in the luxury of ingratitude when they are negligent in or deprive a service or deal which now complain their action.

P. S.—Since the above was written we have learned that Capt. Bonfield disclaims having said anything of the kind referred to touching The Tribune or any other morning newspaper. The disclaimer proves that the Captain's memory is in good working order.

It is about time for the striking element in our midst to submit that they are deliberately killing themselves as well as their employers and the general public. This is true even with respect to those of them who are generally disposed—much more so of the disorganizing element in their ranks. They have already placed a partial embargo on the movement of produce and lumber and merchandise into the city and out of it, with the shipment of manufactured products all over the West, and their action is paving our merchants and manufacturers at a tremendous disadvantage as compared with those of some other points, from which it may take years to recover. It is yet too much to anticipate that they have stopped and discouraged the trade and commerce of Chicago to an extent fully equal to the advantage they claimed for themselves, and have given it a blow that will render it less remunerative in the future to all concerned, whether employers or employed. The setback given to the building trades will mean the idling of thousands of brave hands at eight hours per day during the remainder of the season that would otherwise have found work for a day or two hours, and the same will hold true of the many branches of industry which are to a large extent dependent for their activity on the builders. And the longer they persist in their "day-in-the-saloon" policy the greater will be the damage done, and the more difficult it will be to recover from the consequences of their injudicious attempt to make Chicago an exception to the laws of political economy by a mistaken effort to improve their own condition. One would think that the most reasonable of their number would by this time realize the force of the situation and determine to act their best educating business a good example by returning to work and resolutely forbidding from the sidewalks who are lost upon involving all in a common ruin. They may well pause and reflect ere it be too late.

Organization without obedience to authority is nothing," says a Pittsburg newspaper. The newspaper is right, and the same is as true since should be just as true of the Socialistic-Communistic-Anarchistic-Labor organizations of Labor. The head of the Knights of Labor appears to be conservative, the rank-and-file are reckless.

The Socialist Tuesday evening find the last shot at Sunday. The fortune has thus all not represent the authority of the Federal Government, but the rights of labor and the rights of mankind. They declared themselves in favor of destroying all capital as well as law. The destruction of capital means the destruction of labor, for without capital no man can employ labor. That involves the rights of mankind. Have these workingmen who have themselves allowed these foreign fiends to incite us here and use them as their cats-paws considered what they are doing? That they are bent on the destruction of labor? That they are striking at their very right to live?

What such a man as Jay Gould can win a complete victory here ridiculous what a strike have been.

The Chicago Base-Ball Club has lost a game, early in the season as it is. Extraordinary, to be sure, but before go, Chicago's disappointed enthusiasts, the New York Club, lost a game the same day. Baseball is not the greatest subject before the public just now, but the size of the world or of the great questions does not prevent one, and therefore will soon again be devoting its time to sports in the field and cheering them. They have been good fellows.

Europe's so had about enough of one sort of immigration?

The first duty of the workingmen of Chicago is to denounce in unmeasured terms the murderous outrages perpetrated by the Communistic Tuesday evening, and to arrest themselves solidly with all other orderly and law-abiding people against a common enemy. They should refuse hereafter to have any dealings with them. They should not allow them to take part in any of their meetings. From now on they should regard them as the red flag.

"We have been situated to shoot in the air, but our six-shooter pistols would not a corpse," said one policeman. He put it more pronounce from the situation as it has existed.

The police force of Chicago has been itself again. Some of its members would not have been brig that and others would now be lying had the police force been raised into action sooner. The Haymarket riots showed conclusively to crush their fiendish conspiracy responsible for Tuesday night's dreadful occurrence.

Some talk is to the effect that the only way for us to [illegible] Anarchist leaders is to enact the conspiracy law of Illinois more stringently, so that the mere [illegible] of Anarchistic theories, and such declarations as [illegible] shall constitute a crime. On such a proposition to make the law more stringent we have no [illegible] Anarchists, but we do not believe it necessary. The present law is sufficient to punish the leaders with death or the penitentiary for life, if they can be shown to be accessories before the fact to the murder of Degan and others. The difficulty is not with the law, but with the proof.

The situation at the Milwaukee & St. Paul freight-houses yesterday was practically unchanged. The work of receiving and delivering freight was being carried on with as the regulation practice, and for several days past the middle of the day a few employés would report for work after standing a long time in front of the freight-houses, only to be told that there was no work for them. The officers of the road have a good many applications from old employés to be reinstated, and their anticipations of reinstatement are rapidly increasing. It was stated that a number of the old employés who had been discharged for participating in the strike would be reinstated. The opinion was expressed by many of experienced men could not be induced who could not be prevented from returning by intimidation. The men of the switchmen of the roads that they would soon take the precedence of the strikers is viewed by many as a misfortune, but if they can get back into working they will be willing in the same fashion as those who went out originally. The railroad managers expressed a large quota of experienced hands from St. Louis and points on the Missouri Pacific. These men have been out of work for several months, and, having no chance of employment by the Missouri Pacific, the thought they will only be too glad to come back and accept the places of those who went out on strike, especially as the Chicago pay 10 cents per day more than they have been receiving at St. Louis and other points. The fact has not been generally known, the railroads conversing in the city say that men from 10 to 15 per cent more wages than they receive at any other point in the West, and this makes the railroad officials feel somewhat towards the strikers than they would otherwise. While the freight-handlers demand a minimum of $1.75 per day they receive at Cincinnati for $1.50, and at most other points, including St. Louis, they are working consistently for $1.25. In no event will the railroad managers relinquish men that they have guilty of any overt acts or ignore a violence during this conflict. The managers think that the sooner the matter is brought to a head the better it will be for all concerned, and for this reason they prefer that all men now have any inclination to strike should go on at once. Great crowds of people [illegible] the depots and freight-houses of the railroads yesterday, but the quiet was unbroken by any disturbance. The [illegible] of the Chicago & Alton road [illegible] the [illegible] of the Chicago & Alton and the Fort Wayne roads. The [illegible] refused to [illegible] the railroads, [illegible] the petitioners and [illegible] the [illegible] of the road [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] and

THE NEWS FROM ABROAD.

TELEGRAMS FROM THE TRIBUNE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS ABROAD.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" Says that Chamberlain and His Colleagues Will Vote in Favor of the Second Reading of the Gladstone's Home-Rule Bill—Meetings of Protest—Encouraging Reports to the National Liberal Federation—A Decisive Victory for Gladstone at a Meeting of West Derby.

LONDON, May 5.—[By Cable.]—The Pall Mall Gazette says that Chamberlain and his colleagues will vote in favor of the second reading of the Gladstone Home-Rule bill. Meetings of protest are increasing. Reports to the National Liberal Federation. A Decisive Victory for Gladstone at a Meeting of West Derby.

LONDON, May 5.—[By Cable.]—Special to The Tribune.—In addition to bringing scores to the fast mail, simultaneously with the production of the new Lord Tennyson poem the Irish Loyal Patriotic Union, Ulster's standard-bearer in a fair way of success in Mr. Gladstone. Nevertheless, even the Tory journals scarcely critique the play. The Standard says: "It has little of that serious interest of phrase and style to which we are accustomed in the eighteen editors." Another is moved to ask in his caustic manner to such lameness as "The Crown Prince Rudolph," in 1881; "A Sardinian Idyl" in 1882; in "Love Finds The Land"; in "Count of Saverne," 1883; in "Alfonso Doria"; in "Irving, Count Von Gleichen," Dec. 31, 1885, also, various called "England and America in 1782"; also in "Welcome to the Duchess of Sterling"; also in "Count of Rome."

The Duke of Norfolk presided at a Conservative meeting this evening in St. James' Hall to protest against the home-rule policy of Gladstone. The attendance was large, it is said, and the Duke declared that the result of the adoption of the policy would be revolution. He advised that the Liberal Unionists in the approaching contest in the east-end should support the Conservative candidates. He concluded that the best measure for the Irish peasant was the land purchase bill, and urging unity of action on the part of the Conservatives.

The Duke of Argyll, Lord Hartington, Lord Derby and Lord Selborne have issued a manifesto to the electors of Liverpool, in which they declare that the Gladstone home-rule bill will be disastrous to the interests of the empire, and will lead to the disintegration of the United Kingdom. They urge the electors to support the Conservative candidates.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach and Viscount Cranbrook have appointed a committee to confer with the Conservative petition against granting home rule to Ireland. The appointment was received with loud applause. The meeting unanimously adopted resolutions declaring in favor of the union of Great Britain and Ireland, and denouncing Gladstone's proposal to establish a separate Parliament in Dublin as a blow at the integrity of the United Kingdom, and as fatal to the prosperity of the country, and subversive of the liberties of the people. The resolutions were carried with great enthusiasm, and a petition to the House of Lords in favor of the maintenance of the union with Great Britain was signed by the entire audience.

The Liberal Unionists, at Chamberlain's residence, Birmingham, on Tuesday, decided to vote against the Gladstone home-rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain addressed the meeting, and urged the Liberal Unionists to oppose the bill. He said that the Liberal Unionists would be unfaithful to their trust if they failed to vote against the bill. They must not allow themselves to be misled by the cry that the Tories are trying to get into power. The Liberal Unionists must vote against the bill, even if it should result in the defeat of the Liberal party. The meeting was a most enthusiastic one, and the resolution was carried by a large majority.

The Liberal Unionists of Liverpool have decided to oppose the home-rule bill. The Liberal Unionists of Manchester have also decided to oppose the bill. The Liberal Unionists of Glasgow have decided to oppose the bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Leeds have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Sheffield have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Bristol have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Newcastle have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Edinburgh have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Dublin have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Belfast have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Cork have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Limerick have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Waterford have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Kilkenny have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Wexford have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Carlow have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Kildare have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Meath have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Louth have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Monaghan have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Cavan have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Fermanagh have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Tyrone have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Londonderry have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Antrim have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Down have decided to oppose the home-rule bill.

The Liberal Unionists of Arm

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

A CONFUSION OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENTS WHICH GIVES US A PUZZLE.

The Attempt to Reorganize the Northwestern Traffic Association a Dim Future—What the Next Move Will Be—The Annual Report of the Michigan Central Railroad and Its Showing—Notes.

The meeting of the committee of General Freight Agents of the various trunk lines and Northwestern freight roads held in the city yesterday to consider a plan for the reorganization of the Northwestern Traffic Association was not a complete fiasco, after considering the situation all day it was found impossible to come to any agreement regarding the appointment of a new pool or association. The Grand Trunk and Michigan & Northwestern, which form a line from Portland, refused to enter into any agreement for the maintenance of rates unless a pool was formed and it was guaranteed a certain share of the traffic. The St. Paul & Duluth, on the other hand, refused to join in a pooling agreement, though it was willing to make an arrangement for the maintenance of Lake Superior rates. The Northwestern would not put the Western business into a pool unless the St. Paul & Duluth came in, and the Milwaukee & St. Paul refused to join a pool on Lake Michigan business unless the Northwestern agreed to put in its Wisconsin business. Owing to these complications it was found impossible to devise a plan for getting Northwestern traffic, all present had been unable to bring about the formation of a new traffic agreement similar to the one in existence in 1868, which lasted barely seventy-two hours. The only subject upon which the meeting could be induced to agree was to recommend the roads to meet about the middle of next month and endeavor to agree upon some basis of settlement. The meeting then adjourned.

Michigan Central's Annual.

The annual report of the Michigan Central, which will be submitted to the annual meeting of the stockholders to be held in Detroit next Tuesday, is a very favorable showing. The gross earnings for 1868 were $10,720,000, against $10,000,000 for 1867, the operating expenses $6,324,000 for 1868, against $6,000,000 for 1867. The net earnings for 1868 were $4,396,000, against $4,000,000 for 1867, the increase of $396,000 for the year being the difference between the increase in the gross earnings, $720,000, and the increase in the operating expenses, $324,000. The increase in freight earnings for 1868 was $1,000,000, and that in passenger earnings, $200,000, and is due in part to the extension of the line, the passenger earnings per mile, owing to a decrease of 1.61 cents per mile in the rate, were $1,000 less than in 1867, while the freight earnings per mile, owing to a decrease of 0.61 cents per ton per mile, were $2,000 less than in 1867. The net earnings, $4,396,000, are applied as follows: Interest on bonds, $1,000,000; rental of leased lines, $1,000,000; sinking fund, $100,000; dividends, $2,000,000; balance, $296,000. The balance sheet, showing the condition of the road on the 31st of December, 1868, is as follows:

Assets—Cost of road, $20,000,000; equipment, $3,000,000; bills receivable, $1,000,000; cash on hand, $1,000,000; total, $25,000,000.

Liabilities—Capital stock, $16,000,000; bonds, $6,000,000; bills payable, $1,000,000; profit and loss, $2,000,000; total, $25,000,000.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company will be held in Cleveland on the 12th inst.

Annual Meetings of the Stockholders of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company.

CLEVELAND, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The annual meetings of the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company were held this morning at the office of the company, Cleveland. The following directors of the Lake Shore road were elected: John Crerar of Chicago, Edwin D. Worcester, John S. Barry, and Frederick W. Vanderbilt of New York, and John Ely Baker of Chicago. Dr. Ely Baker was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of W. H. Vanderbilt. The annual report of the Lake Shore Company was read and accepted. The gross earnings were: From freight, $9,000,000; from passengers, $2,000,000; from mails, $200,000; from express, $200,000; from other sources, $200,000; total, $11,600,000. The operating expenses were $6,000,000, leaving net earnings $5,600,000. The operating expenses were just about the same as last year, the increase in freight earnings being offset by the decrease in passenger earnings. The net earnings have not allowed the usual 10 per cent dividend on the stock, but the deficiency has been made up from the surplus earnings of previous years. The Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Company has a capital stock of $16,000,000, and a bonded debt of $6,000,000. The following gentlemen were elected directors of the Michigan Southern Railway Company: John Crerar

SITUATIONS—MALE.

SITUATIONS—FEMALE.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD WANTED.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

INSTRUCTION.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

AGENTS WANTED.

TO RENT—STORES.

TO RENT—OFFICES.

TO RENT—FLATS.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FINANCIAL.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

WANTED TO RENT.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—OFFICES, &c.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

PARTNERS WANTED.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE CITY.

PERSONAL.

Gen. A. Anderson, New York, is at the Palmer.

J. D. Parr, St. Louis, and J. M. Lowe, Wyoming, are at the Grand Pacific.

IN GENERAL.

Francis Hoffman Jr. has tendered his resignation to Judge Tuthill as Master in Chancery, to take effect Corporation Counsel.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Dreyer, Pioneer Building, was as follows: 6 a. m., 57°; 9 a. m., 57°; 12 m., 58°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 57°; 9 p. m., 57°; Average, 57 6-8 m.; 57°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 57°; 9 p. m., 56°. Average, 57 6-8 m.; 57°; 3 p. m., 57°; 6 p. m., 56°.

At the monthly meeting of the Real Estate Board yesterday a committee appointed a date of October for sale, after receiving the approval of the owners, is not to proceed and contract among the members. Action will be taken on it at the next meeting. The creditors of the estate of the Cooke were given permission to use the bond owned that St. Paul, if they will put up another $5,000 bond in the vicinity of St. Paul. If such a bond is not put up a second sale of $5,000 shares of Illinois Central will be made.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.

The Thirteenth Ward Young Men's Republican Club met in the evening in its new rooms corner of Lake street and Hoyne avenue, last night. President Charles J. Hamilton, presiding. Senator William E. Mason suggested that they make a move into the interest of the city election, several prominent citizens in the center of the ward. The club-rooms would be open every night, at the invitation to visit them. The purpose for which the club, as stated above, is to assist Messrs. Sullivan, and others, in their campaign. The club would promise a great will a good night from the ten precinct in Lincoln in favor of the candidates and a battle from a two-pitch club on the basement of Commissioner Hesing's son F. J. Hesing and to all our fellow-citizens who may be favoring our cause that we will have your support that all the following night to assist you. The club is located at the corner of Lake street and Hoyne avenue, but from there to the second floor entry, the first door to the second floor entry.

SUBURBAN.

Hyde Park.

Tuesday afternoon the Hyde Park Improvement Association held its regular meeting in Corcoran, the result of which being the appearance of a big crowd in the hall. The usual reports of a very good, the treasurer, of Lincoln Beach, the present date. The Lincoln Beach is now in the parties that support and dog would not be there, and is all at large. There is considerable anxiety to investigate.

Lake.

The Board of Trustees convened yesterday. It was decided to increase the price from fifteen cents. W. A. Harris was appointed Water Inspector to succeed John Hunter.

PROHIBITION STUMP TALK.

Chief Gen Away from the Ohio Senate to Pursue Action in the Cincinnati Penal Cases—Other Pointless Political Notes.

COLUMBUS, O., May 5.—[Special.]—The prohibition contest in the Cincinnati Senatorial district has begun at last. The Independents, who, after a decent lating to vote for Lewis but this morning, agreed unanimously to vote solid, leaving the Democrats without a caucus, after hearing the resignation of the Democratic Chief Clerk, which had been set in type and ordered for 11 o'clock, on unanimously. Gaynor O'Neil, Cain, Emmett, Dunkmann, Gaskins, Cable, Wade, Williams, Sullivan, Dale, Schneider, Sweet, and Wilson took the 8 a. m. train for Cincinnati, and that there ended the open war. Governor, Mr. Foraker was present at the meeting, but left before the vote was taken. The Democrats will today endeavor to get a quorum together, but there is no probability of success. Democratic members who left the Senate to enter the Democratic will today absent, and announced the special order, the Lewis and Bolton Bill, coming up for the consideration of the Senate. Democratic members of the Senate will be all on hand to-day, and the Democratic caucus will be held this morning. The Democratic caucus had been called for 10 o'clock, but the meeting was postponed until 11 o'clock. The Democratic members will

IS THE JANITOR GUILTY?

WHAT THE LAW ALLOWS IN THE CASE OF THE LITTLE HEIRESS.

A Case of Circumstantial Evidence More Subtle than Is Usual—It Is for Twelve Clearly to a Truth Struggle While the Colleges Wait Where the Circumstantial and the Accused May at the Moment Break the Chain to Escape—Widespread Interest in the Story.

New York Herald: The mystery of Minnie Cline's murder has in no far been cleared up by the arrest of the alleged murderer few days.

Jason Cline, the eccentric and now haggard father of the fascinating heiress to the Jones, has in a cell at Davidson charged with the murder and outrage of a young girl whose body, brought to under most unthinkable circumstances, but who has in a heroic struggle to preserve her purity. The crime is for the development of apparently strong, but, as he or they have been given to the public, subtly circumstantial, facts leading to the public's great love account the most widely interest all over the country.

The arrest of Cline is the legal result of perhaps the most extraordinary chain of circumstantial evidence that ever wound itself around an innocent man, if the accused is innocent. The keen of detectives never confronted a more complicated web of circumstantial facts to establish the guilt of a murderer whose crime the attempted to no other human eye. Jason Cline has by circumstantial evidence to which there can be no reasonable doubt been proved to have committed the crime. Whether he is guilty or not is a question which the jury will have to decide, and the public will be content to abide by the verdict of twelve men who have studied the evidence in the case.

I.—Discovery of the Body.

It was on a frosty spring morning three weeks ago that Farmer Cline of Hunterbrook, N. J., was wending his way to work in the field. The farmer's daughter Minnie, a bright, pretty girl of 15, had promised to come out to the fields with her father's dinner that morning, and had packed a basket containing the dinner, and, without a thought of impending fate, started on the journey. She never reached her father, and the first knowledge of her disappearance was received by him when he returned to the house at noon and found the dinner untouched. He supposed at once that the girl had become tired of waiting for him and had returned home. He ate his dinner and started back to the field. He found no trace of his daughter, and, supposing that she had returned home, he went back to the house. She was not there, and he began to be alarmed. He questioned his wife, but she could throw no light upon the subject. Minnie had left the house, and that was all they knew. Then the father began a search for his daughter. He went to the house of every neighbor, but no one had seen her. He returned home, and, with his wife, began to search the house. They looked in every room, in the garret, in the cellar, and in the barn, but could find no trace of the girl. Then they began to search the fields and woods around the house, but without success. Then they began to search the fields and woods around the house, but without success. Then they began to search the fields and woods around the house, but without success

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